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RESULTS OF  
THE FIFTH GEORGE VANDERBILT EXPEDITION (1941)

(BAHAMAS, CARIBBEAN SEA, PANAMA,  
GALÁPAGOS ARCHIPELAGO AND  
MEXICAN PACIFIC ISLANDS)

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PHILADELPHIA

1944

GC  
5  
G352  
1941  
C.3  
S10

***Icterus pustulatus graysonii* Cassin**

Maria Madre (Grayson, Forrer, Nelson, McLellan, Vanderbilt), Maria Magdalena (McLellan, Burt, Bailey), Maria Cleofas (Bailey).

An immature male has the dorsal surface similar in color to the females, but with the spots on the scapulars as in adult males. The head and chest are decidedly orange, but of a duller shade than in the adult males.

***Carpodacus cassinii* Baird**

One, presumably a transient, taken May 16 on Maria Madre (McLellan).

***Spinus psaltria psaltria* (Say)**

Maria Madre (Grayson, Forrer, McLellan, Vanderbilt), Maria Magdalena (McLellan, Willett, Burt), Maria Cleofas (Willett).

***Richmondia cardinalis mariae* (Nelson)**

Maria Madre (Grayson, Nelson, Forrer, McLellan, Vanderbilt), Maria Magdalena (Nelson, Willett, Burt), Maria Cleofas (Bailey).

On their return to the United States, the Vanderbilts stopped for a short time on Guadalupe Island, Lower California. A few birds were obtained here all of which were collected July 25, 1941. These include the Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus carolinensis*), Red-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta c. canadensis*), Guadalupe Rock Wren (*Salpinctes obsoletus guadeloupensis*), Guadalupe House Finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus amplus*), and Guadalupe Junco (*Junco oreganus insularis*).

In presenting this report on the  
Mr. Vanderbilt for the painstaking  
the expedition, with the many val  
This he has placed at my disposal  
part. Under the heading pertaining  
the collections were made the detai  
within. These are all indicated by t  
which Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt fo  
and report this fine collection of f  
sponsored.

Mr. Dawson A. Feathers, as fi  
ter and prepared most of the fishes  
when not busy securing birds, to c  
remains.

For each species listed the origin  
one or several references which affo  
own, and others pertaining to mate  
attempt is made to include synonymy  
have made demands for adjustment.

The entire lot of fishes obtained  
William from the Caribbean, the oth  
the greatest number from any localit  
Panama.

The number of specimens at each

Carib

St. Providence Key .....  
Cruzton Key .....  
Bassoon .....  
St. Andrews Key .....  
St. Lawrence Key .....  
Bassoon Bank .....  
Cruzton Bank .....

Garrett, with D. XXIX—I, 13 + 7 and A. I, 12 + 6, and its dorsal is darker than the rest of the body but with no distinctive white basal area shown on the second dorsal or anal. The large Hawaiian specimen I reported in 1925 was nearly uniform dusky slate.

*Gempylus coluber* Cuvier<sup>76</sup> is likewise with uniformly pale fins. It is described and figured with D. XXXI—11 + 6 and A. II—I, 12 + 5. *Lemnomia thyrstitoides* Lesson<sup>77</sup> is described with D. XXX—12 + 6 and A. II, 12 + 6. Its color is said to be with upper parts blue-black with purple tint, below brilliant silvery, dorsal whitish, and soft dorsal and caudal purplish brown. Possibly Garman's record of *Gempylus serpens*<sup>78</sup> is the present form, though it is without details of coloration. The fins are D. XXX—12 + 6; A. II, 11 + 6; P. 13; V. I.

*Illustrates ductor polysarcus* Fowler

*Illustrates polysarcus* Fowler, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., vol. 57, 1905, p. 62, fig. 3 (type locality, West coast of Mexico).

Color when fresh in alcohol dark to blackish gray, with metallic blue reflections on back, sides paler gray, also under surfaces. Iris gray-brown and adipose region around eye gray. Five broad blackish transverse bands on body, all much broader than pale interspaces, ill defined and not extending across under surfaces. Fins all dark to blackish brown, with black transverse bands from body reflected on dorsals and anals. Paired fins gray-black, outer part of each ray gray-brown medially and basally.

One, 265 mm. Depth 3. This fish has the appearance of being very dark and the back dark blue-gray.

*Demipterus hypodus* Gill

Two, 93 to 103 mm. Palatine teeth present.

GUADALUPE ISLAND, LOWER CALIFORNIA, PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO

July 24 to 25. Arrived in the afternoon of July 24 and anchorage taken at Melpomene Cove. Before reaching here a 40 pound yellow fin tuna was taken on the hand line and its stomach contents were small crawfish. The anchorage at Melpomene Cove was fair but there was a heavy ground swell. The surf prohibited landing anywhere near the anchorage, but a trip in the launch disclosed a narrow cove one mile north of South Bluff where landing can easily be made from a skiff. It is possible to reach the interior from that point.

Fishes of certain species were numerous in places or locally, but they were species not found farther south, such as the California sheepshead

<sup>76</sup>In Cuvier and Valenciennes, Hist. Nat. Poiss., vol. 8, 1831 (Jan. 1832), p. (155) pl. 221 (type locality, Tahiti).

<sup>77</sup>Voy. Coquille, Zool., vol. 2, pt. 1, 1830 (Nov. 12, 1831), p. 160 (type locality, South Sea near Pomotus, lat. 17° S., long. 108° E.).

<sup>78</sup>Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. 24, 1899, p. 86 (Cocos Island).

